

DAILY UNION VIDENTINE.

A champion brave, alert and strong... To aid the right, oppose the wrong.

Vol. 1.]

Camp Douglas, U. T., Tuesday Morning, May 3, 1864.

No. 100.

Daily Union Vedette,
PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING EXCEPT SUNDAYS,

CAMP DOUGLAS, UTAH TERRITORY,
OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN,

—OR THE—
California & Nevada Territory Volunteers

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For all places East of Salt Lake City, close at 8 A.M. each day.

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Western Mails.

Arrive at Salt Lake City each day—P.M.

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From all settlements in Northern Utah and Soda Springs, Idaho Territory, on Wednesdays and Saturdays at 4 P.M.

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From all settlements in Southern Utah, including the Cotton country, and all settlements in Sanpete County, on Wednesdays, 5 P.M.

From Fillmore City, and all settlements between Fillmore and Salt Lake City, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, 5 P.M.

From Alpine City and Cedar Valley, on Fridays, 5 P.M.

The Country Store.

In small country villages "the store" is the prominent feature. It is usually in a corner, built of wood, and may be known by the dry goods boxes ostentatiously placed on the front step, denoting that the proprietor has heavy transactions with importers and jobbers. These boxes are capital loafing places on pleasant summer evenings, and many are the profound discussions on local and national topics, politics, religion, etc., that have been carried on by the occupants of the "box seats." Along the side of the store are exhibited some plows, a barrel of salt, and a few bunches of shingles.

A broad cellar door at the side affords ingress to the cellar for barrels of molasses, sugar, pork, etc., an operation which is greatly facilitated by means of a "takel," as the boys call it, depending from a beam which protrudes from the roof. The junior clerk and the village boys amuse themselves by swinging on the "takel" when the proprietor has gone to the city with a load of eggs to ship away.

It is called the "corner store" to distinguish it from the grocery store of inferior pretensions across the street. When the proprietor, by strict attention to business, frugality and economy, gets a little "forehand," he moves the wooden store back and builds a magnificent two-story structure of red brick, has a new sign painted, and from that time on the store is known as "the brick store."

The old wooden store affords storage room for merchandise of various kinds, including flour, fish, feathers, paper rags and old iron. "Dicker" is extensively practised at the country store. Farm-wives bring in butter and eggs, exchange them for calico and groceries. Frugal housewives preserve their feathers and paper rags, which serve the purposes of money at the store. The boys are the principal suppliers of old iron. They confiscate all supereranuated stove plate or retired "andirons" they may find about the house, and exchange them at the store for powder and shot in squirrel time, or powder without the shot when the Fourth of July is near at hand. Wicked little boys sell old iron at the front door, and after it has been conveyed into the storehouse they slip around to the back door and steal it, to sell it over again, thereby giving a cheerful impetus to trade and commerce.

In every properly conducted country store there is a department devoted to the sale of candy, raisins, figs, nuts, etc., which is the great attraction for the little country boy, whose mother permits him to accompany her to the "village." The cunning "storekeeper," (that is the title he is known by,) knows that a little candy, lavished on the boy, will prove a good investment, as the heart of a mother is quickest reached through her child, and he accordingly sweetens up little Johnny, graduating his liberality according to the number of acres of unincumbered farming land which "father" possesses, and the consequent value of the family custom. We remember that the sticks of gratuitous candy which the storekeeper thrust into our juvenile pockets, were not only "seldom," but exceedingly abbreviated. Our paternal "acre and a half" didn't seem to dazzle the storekeeper to any alarming extent.

The village children believe that everything in the way of comforts or luxuries is kept at the store, and they accordingly look upon the storekeeper's children as the most favored mortals on earth. The latter may have candy and sweet-meats just when they want them. They wear "store clothes" every day. The storekeeper's girl has the finest and most richly dressed doll in the neighborhood, and the storekeeper's boy has the handsomest sled and the best pair of skates of any boy for miles around. How many a country boy has wished that his father was a "storekeeper!"

Frequently the proprietor of the country store is a person of considerable importance in his neighborhood. We have known cases where he possessed the confidence of his neighbors to such an extent that they have elected him "Town Clerk." If by honest industry and attention to business, he has elevated himself from the humble position of clerk to the dignity and importance of sole proprietor of the "brick store," the old settlers still call him "Arthur," if that is his given name, the same as they did when as a boy he weighed out sugar for them and filled their molasses jugs with "two-and-six."

A visit to the simple village in which one was "raised," after an absence of years during which the boy has become a man, dissipates many early impressions. The church looms not half so grandly; the village green, which to your boyish imagination resembled a boundless prairie, on which you and your schoolmates used to chase the imaginary buffalo, has dwindled to the proportions of a barren and scanty goose pasture, and the brick store on the corner, which once appeared more magnificent than Stewart's does now, looks dingy and old, and the hand of Time has apparently hit it a severe rap on the ridge-board, chucking it about half a story into the ground.

AN IRISHMAN'S ACQUAINTANCE.—A physician in the West of England was riding in an omnibus, when an Irishman stepped in, and recognizing the doctor, said:

"Oh! and shure and it's Dochtör J—— I perceive."

"That's my name, Sir, but I haven't the pleasure of knowing you," responded the doctor, somewhat haughtily.

"Indeed! Well I'm the fellow that made yer last boots, and which yer honor forgot to take resate for the payment uv."

The ladies tittered; the doctor's memory was refreshed, and Paddy got his money and gave a "resate" when the doctor got to his destination.

GONE TO HELL.—Although death has visited many a Northern home during the two and a half years the war has been waged, desolation, starvation and pinching want have visited the seceding States alone. Nay, there is now no equal extent of territory on earth that has as large a delegation in hell as the Southern Confederacy can boast! Rebels have gone to hell from the South at a fearful rate since the war began, and the cry is, "still they come!" Some may think this is profane language, but it is nothing more nor less than a recital of facts in plain, unostentatious language.—Parson Brownlow.

SUPERFINE CIVILIZATION.—The London Times and other English papers take much delight in speaking of the people of this country as "bleached savages," say the tendencies of our system of government are brutal, our standard of taste extremely low, etc. This, to say the least, is equal in consistency to the kettle's abuse of the pot for being black. The London Review, in the following paragraph, gives a glimpse of the elevated style of amusements, the refined degree of taste, prevalent at the very centre of English civilization and magnificence—the Cockney's paradise—famous 'Lun'um'

"There are many thousands of people in England who centre their interest on rat-killing. The "Queen's rat-catcher" may often be met in Piccadilly or Hyde Park, with his leather belt of office on his shoulders, and four leaden effigies of life-size rats crawling up affectionately on his breast. The largest rat pit in London we found was about ten feet square, set in the middle of a sort of barn. The walls of it are about three feet high, and whole hecatombs of rats are killed here in a night. "Why, sir," said the hale-looking Norfolk man, the proprietor, "we don't think much of twenty dozen of a night," and he plunged his naked hand into the wire case full of rats, seized one by the tail, and dexterously showed him off on his left arm. The rats are brought from ships and got from sewers. At first they will not eat in public, but soon get less shy. A first rate dog will kill a dozen rats in a minute; but five was the quota for a tiny little beast just over two pounds in weight. The shape and face of this canine species are by no means pre-possessing nor is the color handsome—a whitish yellow. From this let us go to the "sparring saloon," where, in place of dogs and rats, you see man and man fighting. Here an enclosure about ten feet square was bounded by ropes, on a platform a yard higher than the floor. The expectant mob comprised several boys. The proprietor of this saloon duly and briefly made proclamation, "Young Jones and a friend," and then the two lads stripped and shook hands, and forthwith "Young Jones" began to pummel his "friend" with vigorous amiability."

OUT-DOOR ETIQUETTE.—A gentleman meeting a lady should always take the right of the walk.

A gentleman meeting another should always pass to the right.

A lady, as a general rule, should not take a gentleman's arm in the street in the day time; however, it is not improper when the walk is thronged with passengers.

A gentleman meeting or passing a gentleman and lady, should pass on the gentleman's side.

A gentleman should never fail to salute a lady of his acquaintance when within proper distance, unless she wear a veil, in which case it would be highly uncivil to recognize her.

A Scotch lady writes thus of gentlemen who use tobacco: "May never lady press his lips, his proffered love returning, who makes a furnace of his mouth, and keeps his chimney burning, may each true woman shun his sight, for fear his fumes would choke her, and none but those who smoke themselves, have kisses for a smoker."

DAILY UNION VEDETTE.

TUESDAY MORNING. MAY 2, 1864

Advantageous Results of the Present Struggle.

That there were (notwithstanding our vehement assertions to the country,) some few points about the administration of our affairs as a Nation, and a great many characteristics of our country as such, that might have been improved by a change, or even dropped, to the great benefit of all parties concerned, will not, we presume, be now denied for a moment by candid men. The present contest has changed all of these matters so far as they pertained to the Government, and we observe with pleasure that under the late course of treatment applied by armed treason, our countrymen are rapidly recovering from most of the blemishes which clung to our reputation as Americans.

The United States Government has heretofore been too weak. It was strong enough in war, as witness the Revolution and the war of 1812; but weak and vacillating in the exercise of its authority over its own citizens, and stands at this day as the only government on this earth under which, while in a state of war, her own citizens can, unmolested, talk, plot, disseminate and foster black treason.

How often have we not made treaties with foreign nations guaranteeing them against armed expeditions from our shores, from which we were either powerless to protect them, or (still worse) unwilling to keep our plighted faith. Cuba, Nicaragua and Sonora can all bear witness to the strict faith with which we kept our treaties with Spain, Central America and Mexico! We have "sown the wind," and are now "reaping the whirlwind." What right have we, who never kept a solemn treaty when our own interests or lust of territory stood in the way, to complain, if now other countries measure out to us the same measure which we once meted to them? We must bear in mind, too, that our tone was never that of conciliation, and that among the governments of the earth, we made but a very scanty number of friends (if any)—certainly late events do not prove that we possess any superabundance of the article, and unfortunately we need friends at this time—not the physical and material, but the moral support afforded by such.

Where, in Christendom, shall we find another Government in which the monstrous abomination of polygamy would have been allowed to exist in the open light of day for an instant? Yet, in our country, it has existed and exists—everybody, from the Executive to the humblest citizen, being aware of the fact; and though laws be enacted against it, the idea seems to be, that laws which are not or cannot be carried out, had better never be made, as it is much better to have no law than a law daily and persistently violated and practically ignored.

So far as our citizens are concerned, we hope and trust, that the time is past when we could be called the "Gascons," from our intolerable and constant boasting. The days, we trust, of bumbomb speeches, spread-eagle orations, and fulsome trashy talk, on the Fourth of July, over our vast superiority to everything ever thought of before, are happily past;—or, at least will be, with this war. In our overgrown boyhood such weaknesses might be tolerated, but, grown up as we now are, such twaddle would be simply silly. With treaties faithfully observed, slavery abolished, laws faithfully and promptly executed, (and the war has made us see the necessity for all these) we shall present as a Government, a spectacle of sublimity; and as individuals, have just reason to be decorously proud of the land which gave us birth, and the Government which protects us and enforces respect for itself.

UNION BASE BALL CLUB.—At a meeting of the members of the Union Base Ball Club, held in Salt Lake City, April 30th, J. W. Elsworth was elected President, Wm. Spinner Secretary and Treasurer. The Club have decided to meet for practice three mornings a week—Monday, Wednesday and Friday—instead of twice a week as heretofore.

Intolerance.

It is a favorite theme of the speakers at the Tabernacle in this city, to descant upon the persecution they have suffered at the hands of the people of Illinois and Missouri, and so effective is this found to be with those uninformed as to the circumstances, that hardly a meeting passes without allusion to "the persecution for religion's sake formerly suffered by this people." With a degree of inconsistency, which would be strange, did not all history furnish us with ample illustrations of the fact that those who are most ready to complain, and most blatant in their lamentations over so-called persecution when applied to themselves, are the readiest of the ready to abuse others for mere differences in belief, and the most intolerant when they have or fancy they have a little power—it seems that our friends of the Tabernacle only object to "persecution" when applied to themselves, and have a keen relish for its beneficent effects when other people are the recipients, and they (our friends of the Tabernacle, aforesaid) the inflictors.

We have seen a letter, dated April 29th, which contains among other things, the following paragraph:

"Violent threats are being used toward Mr. Briggs and the other Missionaries. Last night the windows of one of the Josephites were smashed in Main street, and we have reason to apprehend a night attack before long."

The writer is a credible person, and we have merely to say, that those who do these things, had better beware in time. Such a state of affairs (once well authenticated) will not be allowed to exist, and a severe punishment will be awarded the perpetrators of such outrages. The smashing in of windows is a contemptible and cowardly way of wreaking ill feeling, and the threats used come with an ill grace from those who so loudly complain of menaces and persecution applied in former times to themselves. All this too, occurs, merely because a party of themselves (Mormons) do not chose to believe in the same leader of the Church, in whom the rest place confidence!

No day passes by, on which the commanding General of this district, is not appealed to for protection by people who, from doctrinal or technical differences in belief, have come under the ban of the leaders of Mormonism; and we have to repeat emphatically, that such a state of affairs cannot and will not be tolerated. The leaders here, and those of the people whom they still influence, must learn that men who do not render themselves amenable to the law of the land, have the same right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, that they have—and that they must and shall be, protected in the enjoyment of their rights;—and they (the aggressors in this case) will do well also, to bear in mind, that a violation of law will be punished as summarily, in their own case, as they have heretofore punished difference in belief or dissatisfaction with the then existing and now fast waning regime. All this extra judicial surveillance and pretended authority heretofore in vogue, is rapidly subsiding, and must of necessity soon cease, but, we put it to them as prudent men, that they had better not commit themselves by carrying the little remnant of power that they still boast, so far as to bring them into conflict with the authority of the United States.

In scripture it is said that "the Devil shall come down having great wrath because he knoweth that his time is short;" and to compare small things with great, such seems to be the case here—we beg pardon of his Satanic Majesty for comparing him with such small fry, since the Devil has confessed and acknowledged ability, and our persecuting friends display none in their actions in this Territory of late, unless indeed they are working knowingly for their own more speedy overthrow—in which case they are making use of the best of all possible means for that end! A homely proverb says "never above your teeth 'till you can bite," and it means 'till you can bite to some purpose. Now, you of the intolerant and fanatic class cannot bite, and you know it! All that you can do, is underhandedly and meanly to vex and aggravate poor and unoffending people who merely differ from you in belief—smash their windows under cover of night, and act the curvish craven gen-

erally. You dare not come out in the light of day to do these things, and by your course stand confessed as "loving darkness rather than light," because your 'deeds are evil.' Be warned then in time, and see to it that when the time comes, as soon it will, when you will be outnumbered in population, outvoted at the polls, when juries shall be what they ought to be, and no usurpations (open or secret) of authority dare be attempted, your skirts may be free of the contamination of these outrages, and you may quietly take back seats in the synagogue.

BY PACIFIC TELEGRAPH.

[SPECIAL TO THE DAILY UNION VEDETTE.]

NEW YORK, April 30th.

Additional European news. It is rumored that negotiations are going on to sell the Great Eastern to the French.

It is stated the pirate Florida was in a Spanish port. She had been refused coal in port.

A letter from Alexandria to the Times, affirms that the late Viceroy of Egypt ordered the construction of Laird's rams.

At Duppel the Prussians had connected their entrenchments with a new parallel without loss. Cannonading goes on night and day.

In the Senate the National Bank bill was resumed and the amendment of the Finance Committee taxing banks was adopted. Currency bill reported and further consideration deferred till Monday.

WASHINGTON, April 30th.

The Senate this morning, adopted an amendment to the currency bill taxing State Banks one half per cent. on their circulation, one quarter on deposits and one quarter on their capital, other than United States bonds.

The House considered the army appropriation bill to-day, and after a lengthy debate, agreed to the Senate's amendment placing negro soldiers on an equality with white ones from and after January 1st, '64, in regard to uniform, arms, equipments, camp equipage, rations, pay, etc., and providing that the bounty to negroes shall not exceed \$100.

CHICAGO, May 1st.

On the march to Camden, Steele's loss is reported at 200; the rebel loss is unknown, but said to be much greater. Steele's force is about 20,000, sufficient to defeat Kirby Smith if the latter should attack him.

ST. LOUIS, May 1st.

Congressman Hall writes that the credits of enrolled militia, re-enlisted veterans and colored troops, reduce the quota of Missouri to 1,530. Negro enlistments since the 1st of April more than cover this, freeing Missouri from the draft.

WASHINGTON, April 30th.

The President approved the Joint Resolution temporarily increasing the duty on imports fifty per cent.

WASHINGTON, May 1st.

Refugees from Richmond confirm the reports of the rebels sending every available soldier from the South into Virginia. Richmond swarms with troops; some are retained for the defense of the rebel Capital, while others are sent to reinforce Lee.

NEW YORK, May 1st.

Special says Gen. Butler has stopped all exchanges for the present, and prohibits the flag-of-truce boats from going up or down the James river.

W. H. Gooch, who was sent by the Committee on the Conduct of the War to visit Fort Pillow and inquire into the facts regarding the treatment of our colored troops after surrender, returned to-day. The published accounts of the barbarities of Forrest's men, are fully corroborated by the depositions taken by the subcommittee. Their report will be completed and laid before Congress at once.

NEW YORK, May 21.

Specials say official dispatches received from Gen. Banks to the 1st state that the army is in excellent condition and would shortly resume its march upon Shreveport.

Gen. Butler telegraphs that the rebel forces have been withdrawn from North Carolina.

CAIRO, May 1st.

Dates from Duvall's Bluff to the 20th. A small band of guerrillas is still infesting the country about that place, threatening to interfere with the navigation of White river. A cavalry force on the 22d, had a fight with a band thirty miles from the Bluff, in which thirty rebels were captured, among them several officers. On the 23d the iron-clad boat Petrel, was surprised two miles above Yazoo City and captured by the rebels. A number of our men were killed.

A Grand Ecce letter says the feeling among the soldiers and others is becoming more intense every day. The army has lost confidence in him (Banks) as a General, and no good result can be hoped for in the department until a new commanding General is appointed.

NEW YORK, May 21.

The Pacific Railroad bill as reported by Mr. Stevens, from the House Select Committee, provides that grants of lands shall not impair any pre-emption homesteads, swamp land, or other lawful claim or Government reservation. It proposes to repeal the provision for a reservation by Government of a portion of the construction bonds. The Central Pacific Railroad Company of California is authorized to issue first mortgage bonds not exceeding the amount of Government bonds, to which the lien of United States bonds shall be subordinate. Any other road may issue one half in United States bonds and have the same precedence. It fixes the number of directors to be elected by stockholders at twenty and the number appointed by the President, at ten.

HALIFAX, April 30th.

Antwerp dispatch of the 13th inst., says the rebel steamer Florida, recently from Brazil, put into Bermuda where she was well received by the English authorities; she sailed from Bermuda and arrived at Oporto, in Portugal.

The London Shipping Gazette says the officers of Customs at Liverpool still retain possession of the gunboat Alexandria, but it is stated that her owners have been notified that the Crown is ready to deliver her up on the usual application being made.

BY PACIFIC TELEGRAPH.

[SPECIAL TO THE DAILY UNION VEDETTE.]

NEW YORK, May 2nd.

Orleans advices state that General Stone has been superseded by General Dwight, as Chief of Banks' staff. Gen. Stone, under orders from Washington, is relieved, and is to command a regiment of regulars. A refugee from Shreveport says the rebels admit a loss of only 1,000 men, but admit they were defeated in the last day's battle, and suffered so heavily that they did not consider it prudent to renew the attack. It is reported among the rebels that Gen. Steele is moving towards Shreveport with 22,000 men, and Price, with 17,000 men, was opposing him. Shreveport is protected by fourteen miles of fortifications, which the rebels consider impregnable against anything short of 150,000 men. The gunboat Eastport remained ashore ten miles below Grand Ecore; two gunboats were aground on the falls above Alexandria.

Three thousand cavalry are reported in the neighborhood of Clinton, La., above Port Hudson. Their intention is surmised to be to lay waste the plantations worked by the Yankees.

Magruder's army is reported 30,000 strong, and is on the Guadalupe, Colorado and Brazos rivers, Texas, with the exception of 5,000 at Galveston.

WASHINGTON, May 1st.

Information received from the army of the Potomac to-night, states that the troops which went to Madison Court-House, on Thursday, burned the town to ashes. It is not known whether this was done by orders or not. Deserters who came in yesterday, report Lee's army 80,000 strong, with 22,000 effective cavalry; all in good condition, with ten days' supplies, and the railroads running night and day bringing reinforcements.

NEW HAVEN, May 1st.

A fire to-night destroyed the melodeon factory of Treat & Davis, three carriage factories and other property. Loss, \$90,000.

NEW YORK, May 2d.

A bill for the relief of settlers on land claims in California passed the Senate on Saturday.

A special to the Times' from Washington 1st, says: A dispatch has been received to day by Government, from Fortress Monroe, stating that the rear of Beauregard's army passed through Petersburg yesterday morning. His force is estimated at eighteen or twenty thousand.

Nothing new transpired to-day. The pickets of both armies extend up and down the Rappahannock and Rapidan.

A considerable force is reported at Fredericksburg throwing up more earthwork on the Heights.

The rebels are reported withdrawing from Madison Court House, and concentrating their front on our left and center.

One division of Longstreet's corps, according to deserters, is at Hanover Junction as a reserve; on the same authority, Lee's strength is stated to be upward of one hundred thousand men.

Rumors prevail that Gen. Banks is superseded by Gen. Augur.

Facts in possession of the Congress Committee to investigate affairs in the N. Y. Custom House, show an enormous trade carried on between that city and rebeldom.

The famous trotting stallion, Geo. M. Patchin, died yesterday from rupture.

The World's Orleans letter reports that the evacuation of Texas by our forces, is begun; it also says, a report reached Orleans that Gen. Polk was at Camp Moore, ninety miles from Orleans, with fifteen or twenty thousand men, to move at once on Port Hudson or Baton Rouge.

The Herald's Newbern letter of the 26th of April, says: Information has been received here, that the authorities have taken possession of all railroads in the South for the next sixty days, during which time, no citizens are allowed to travel on them; also it has been learned that troops from Charleston, S. C., have been brought to Wilmington and relieved troops who have since proceeded to Richmond.

WARM WEATHER AGAIN.—Warm weather has come again. To-day the thermometer stood at 80 in the shade—seeming to stand it better than anything else about town. People manifest an inclination for sitting, and the asphaltum sidewalks are running. Collars are drooping generally, and if stocks do not follow suit it will only be because there is nothing in sympathy and affinities. Burning Moscow ought to be at a discount on a day like this; and anything located on Mount Diablo should be coppered severely. A good ledge of ice—or, indeed, any ledge with a cool name ought to command a large premium. For it is really too warm to breathe freely—leading one to rather regret the necessity for the exertion. This reign of Sirius is really becoming a serious thing.—*S. F. Bulletin*, 20th April.

We should see to it that we are continually climbing in this life. There is no going down. It is climbing or failing. Every upward step makes another needful; and so we must go on until we reach the summit of the aspirations of time.

A firm faith is the best theology; a good life the best philosophy; a clear conscience the best law; honesty the best policy; and temperance the best physic.

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The proprietor is now prepared to accommodate all who may favor him with their patronage, and assures them they will find at his Hotel every comfort in the way of Lodging—while the Tables will be furnished with the best the market affords.

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M. W. BROWN

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TO

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IDAHO TERRITORY.

THE great through U. S. mail to East Bannack will leave Salt Lake City twice a week, (every Monday and Thursday morning,) at 8 o'clock, A. M., in splendid four horse Troy coaches, via Box Elder, Cache Valley settlements and Soda Springs.

Schedule Time—5 days and 8 hours.

Over a portion of the route passengers will be conveyed in Troy coaches, and the balance of the way in light spring wagons. Connections made at Bannack with express to Virginia, Nevada and Gallatin cities, and the mining districts east of the mountains.

Every attention paid to passengers for Bannack or intermediate points.

Application for passage or information may be made to Mr. Samuel D. Shirine, Salt Lake House, or to the undersigned, South Temple street, first block west of Tabernacle.

APR 27-14 L. I. SMITH, Proprietor.

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Auction and Commission Merchants,
Capacious Storage, etc., etc.
ap2945 Nevada City, Idaho Territory.

BLACKFOOT BUTTE FERRY.

This Ferry is now in complete running order, and is the Best and Safest Ferry on Snake River and is running at Lower Rates than any other ferry in the Western Country.

EMIGRANTS and FREIGHTERS
To East Bannack, Virginia, Boise Mines and Oregon will find it to their interest to travel by the way of this ferry for the simple reason that it is the Best and Nearest road to any of the above places.

MEEEKS & GIBSON,
Proprietors Lower Ferry.
ap2878m

AUSTIN M. CLARK, JNO. W. KEE, MILTON E. CLARK.

Clark & Co., BANKERS,
Great Salt Lake City,
DEALERS IN

COIN, GOLD DUST
and EXCHANGE.

MONEY RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT.

Correspond with Metropolitan Bank, New York;
Clark & Co., Leavenworth; Clark & Co., Denver.

Refer by permission to Bank of Commerce, New York; Drexel & Co., Philadelphia.

ap2878m

POWERS, NEWMAN & CO.

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

EXCHANGE,

The highest price paid for

COIN AND GOLD DUST.

Office in Godbe's Building a few doors below the Salt Lake House, East Temple Street.

ap2878m

ASSAY OFFICE.

H. W. KEARSING,
formerly of New York City,

ASSAYER AND REFINER.

Having opened an office at Camp Douglas, is now prepared to make Assays of Ores of every description, on the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms; having had an experience of many years both in New York and California, he feels confident of giving satisfaction.

Office, first building East of the Cavalry quarters, Camp Douglas.

ap2878m

PAXTON & THORNBURGH, } { E. WEAVER,
Virginia. } Austin.

PAXTON, THORNBURGH & CO., BANKERS,

AUSTIN, Draw on

Virginia, Sacramento, Marysville and San Francisco.

Buy Drafts, Certificates of Deposit, County Warrants and other securities.

Purchase Bullion, and advance on the same for Coins at the Mint.

Receive Deposits, make Collections, and transact a general Banking business.

feb24-14

H. W. THEALL, } { PAXTON, THORNBURGH & Co.,
Virginia. } Austin.

ASSAY OFFICE

OF

THEALL & CO.,

AUSTIN, Nevada Territory.

Gold and Silver Bullion and Ores of every description.

Melted and Assayed. Returns made in Bars or Coin.

We guarantee the correctness of our Assays.

All business entrusted to our care will be promptly and accurately attended to.

feb24-14 THEALL & CO.

CALIFORNIA AND NEVADA VOLUNTEERS RESTAURANT.

South-east of the Cavalry quarters Camp Douglas.

Menus at all hours between Reville and Tattoo.

feb28-14 JULIAN AYER, Prop't.

CITY RESTAURANT.

HYDE & VANCE, Proprietors.

We would respectfully announce to the citizens of

Salt Lake City and vicinity, and particularly the

traveling public, that we have just opened a first class

Restaurant, on Main street, next door to the Salt Lake Hotel, where we will always be found ready to serve

Meals at all hours, in the best style and on the most

reasonable terms.

mr2-14

Redington & Co., Prop.**ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER.**

Redington & Co., Proprietors, 416 and 418 Front street, San Francisco.

This valuable preparation containing in a highly concentrated form all the properties of the Jamaica Ginger, has become one of the most popular domestic remedies, for all diseases of the stomach and digestive organs.

As a tonic it will be found invaluable to all persons recovering from debility, whether produced by fever or otherwise, for whilst it imparts to the system all the glow and vigor that can be produced by wine or brandy, it is entirely free from the reactionary effects that follow the use of spirits of any kind.

It is also an excellent remedy for samples who suffer from difficult menstruation, giving almost immediate relief to the spasms thus so frequently accompanying that period.

It gives immediate relief to nausea, caused by riding in a railroad car, or by sea sickness or other causes.

It is also valuable as an external application for sore, rheumatism, neuralgia, etc.

Ask for Redington & Co.'s Essence of Jamaica Ginger, as none other is pure and reliable.

Redington & Co., Proprietors,
416 and 418 Front street,
San Francisco.

Stop that Coughing!

Some of you can't, and we pity you. You have tried every remedy but the one destined, by its intrinsic merit, to supersede all similar preparations. It is not surprising you should be reluctant to try something else after the many experiments you have made of tritiate compounds foisted on the public as a certain cure; but

NEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP

Is really the very best remedy ever compounded for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis and Consumption. Thousands of people in California and Oregon have been already benefited by the surprising curative powers of

NEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP.

And with one accord give it their unqualified approbation. We now address ourselves to all who are unacquainted with this, the greatest Panacea of the age, for the healing of all diseases of the Throat and Lungs, assuring you that

NEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP.

Has cured thousands, and it will cure you if you try it. This invaluable medicine is pleasant to the taste; soothing, healing and strengthening in its effects; entirely free from all poisonous or deleterious drugs, and perfectly harmless under all circumstances.

Certificates from many prominent citizens of San Francisco accompanying every bottle of

NEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP.

Redington & Co., Agents,
San Francisco.

And for sale everywhere.

DR. TOWNSLEY'S INDIAN VEGETABLE TOOTH ACHE ANODYNE.

Is purely a vegetable preparation, which is Warranted to Cure the Toothache in One Minute.

Caused by decay in the tooth. It will cure scurvy on the gums. It will harden the gums and cause them to adhere to the teeth. It will cure gum boils, heal and remove all soreness of the gums. It will sweeten the breath. It will be found valuable for children cutting teeth, or having swollen gums. It is an Indian preparation, and the recipe for making it was purchased by the proprietor from the Pawnee tribe of Indians, in the Platte country.

IS IT PERFECTLY HARMLESS?

Providence has provided in Nature plants and roots that are remedies for all the ills of suffering humanity. This preparation contains no poisonous acids or mineral substances whatever. It has been extensively used, with universal satisfaction in all cases.

Who would suffer with this most distressing affliction, when one 25 cent bottle will cure instantaneously?

Sold by all the principal druggists, and by

Redington & Co.,

416 and 418 Front street, San Francisco.

Sale Agents.

Dr. Mott's VEGETABLE LIVER PILLS

WILL CURE

Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Fevers, and all Bil

REMARKABLE VISION.—The Dublin University tells this story and believes it true. If Macbeth lived in these times he would not be surprised at people refusing to stay dead after their brains were out:

A solicitor, resident in the Isle of Wight, had business at Southampton. He stayed at one of the hotels for which the town of mail steamers is famous, and after dinner he was looking over his law papers while he sipped his port. He was aroused from his foolscap and red tape by the opening of a door; his wife (whom he had left at home in the Isle of Wight) entered, gazed at him steadfastly, and passed through the opposite door. He naturally thought it was a hallucination, and resumed his reading, with a wondering smile at his own weakness. But within a quarter of an hour the very same thing occurred again; and there was on the countenance of the spectator an imploring look which terrified him. He at once resolved to return home; with some difficulty he got a boatman to take him across; and when he reached his house, he was struck by the ghastly and alarmed look of the maid-servant who opened the door. This woman was so frightened by his unexpected return that she spontaneously confessed her intention to murder her mistress, and her confession was confirmed by the fact that she had concealed a carving-knife under her pillow.

TURKISH IGNORANCE OF AMERICA.—A Boston correspondent gives renewed and interesting evidence of the strange notions which are rampant in the countries of the Levant, respecting American affairs. Indeed, this ignorance is not imputable to Turkey alone, but to Europe. He writes: "A lady seeing a picture of Martha Washington, inquired if it were Mrs. Washington Irving." A friend seeing a portrait of Washington in a shop, went to test the owner's knowledge, "Who is that?" "Washington." "And who was Washington?" "Oh! a hero, like Scipio, like Hannibal. He won many wars!" "Did he always win?" "Always. He beat him (pointing to a picture of Napoleon which hung on the one side) almighty in three battles." The man's heart was in the right place, though his facts were out of joint. I astonished a highly intelligent German by telling him that the President's salary was only \$25,000. He guessed half a million."

A SWEARER HIR.—Lord Campbell in his "Lives of the Chancellors of England," relates the following anecdote of Lord Thurlow:

Thurlow was one day put into a great rage by finding that a cart-load of paving stones had been shot before his door, for the purpose of repaving the street. Observing an Irish paviour near the heap, he addressed him in a furious tone as the culprit, and ordered him to remove them.

Paviour—Where shall I take them to, please your honor?

Lord Thurlow—To hell, and be d—d to you!

Paviour—if I were to take them to other place, your honor, don't you think they might be more out of your honor's way?

Lord Campbell observes that this was the happiest retort Thurlow ever received, conveying to him a salutary hint of the ultimate consequences of his habit of swearing.

When we reflect how much the happiness of married life depends upon her knowledge of these things, is it not plain that the American woman should thoroughly acquaint herself, before marriage, with those duties which will be required of her as a wife?—Belle Wild.

Bannack Restaurant and Eating House
The citizens of Great Salt Lake City, and the traveling public are respectfully informed that the Bannack Restaurant and Eating House, situated on Main street, opposite the Salt Lake House, is now open, and the proprietor is prepared to furnish Board and Lodging on reasonable terms.
JOS. D. BAYLISS.

JAMES LINFORTH,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
908 RATTEN STREET,
San Francisco, Cal.

Sight Drafts on Salt Lake City, Utah Territory.
Austin, Nevada Territory.

Particular attention given to purchases for Utah.

SALE & FEED STABLES.
Second South Temple Street, Great Salt Lake City.
The Subscriber has complete accommodations for feeding and stabling stock of all kinds.

Corral Accommodation
On a liberal scale on the premises at Reasonable Rates.

Particular attention given to the selling of Stock.

H. J. FAUST.

FOR SALE.
Five shares of stock in the Jordan Silver Mining Co., at \$500 per share. Apply to
Edward Pennington,
Quartermaster's Warehouse,
Salt Lake City.

C. CLIVE,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
Main St., opposite Town Clock, G. S. L. City.
CLOTHING of all kinds made and repaired in the highest style of art.
Particular attention paid to the manufacture of Officers' Military Uniforms.

Co-Partnership Notice.

We have this day associated with us in business
Messrs. Conrad Prag and Abraham Ganz, of San Francisco; and the firm will hereafter be styled RANSOHOFF & CO., instead of Ranshoff Bro., as heretofore.

RANSOHOFF BRO.

S. L. City, April 4th, 1864.

H. J. FAUST.

Notice.

Having been appointed by His Excellency, the Governor of California, a Commissioner of Deeds for the State of California, I am prepared to enter upon the duties thereof, at my office, in Main street, Great Salt Lake City, opposite Wm. Jennings' store.

Deeds, Transfers, Powers of Attorney, and all other legal papers made out on the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms.

Acknowledgements taken for any part of the United States.

APRIL 1st PATRICK LYNCH.

FOR SALE.
Gunny Bags, Grain Sacks and Packing Boxes of all sizes, at the U. S. Subsistence Store, Salt Lake City.

ATTENTION!

IMMENSE SACRIFICE!!

NEW CALIFORNIA GOODS FOR SALE,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

CHEAP AND GOOD.

FOR COST AND TRANSPORTATION!

Wormser & Co.,

Have just opened a splendid Assortment of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, etc.

Consisting of

LADIES WOOLEN DRESSES, SHAWLS,
OPERA FLANNELS, MERINOS,
ETC., ETC., ETC.

Of the Latest and Choicest Patterns.

All Kinds of.

LINEN GOODS AND CALICOES,
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S SHOES
FANCY TRIMMINGS,
LADIES' GLOVES, ETC.

CALIFORNIA BLANKETS,
DOMESTIC AND STAPLE GOODS,

of Every Variety, and

YANKEE NOTIONS,

too numerous to mention and too splendid to adequately describe.

CALL AND SEE FOR YOURSELVES.

At the New Bronx, Main Street, next to Croxton & Clayton's.

APRIL 1st

ATTENTION! ATTENTION!

CITIZENS OF UTAH,

Call to no longer delay.

Bring in Your Produce!!

Take the world, small nation or large.

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

A. GILBERT.

Established this

Next door to the Salt Lake House, calls special attention to his large and well selected

and varied supply of dairy and other

STOCK OF DRY GOODS

Constituting

COTTON, WOOLEN, AND MIXED FABRICS,

CALICOES, SILKS, DRILLINGS, FLANNELS

and other

STAPLES,

Selected Expressly for this Market

Also offers on reasonable terms,

GROCERIES, COFFEE, CANDLES,

SOAP, de., de., SUGARS,

HARDWARE, CUTTERY, CROCKERY,

etc., etc., etc., On Terms to Salt.

EXAMINE OUR GOODS AND TRY OUR PRICES

Highest Cash Prices paid for Grain.

APRIL 1st A. GILBERT

RANSOHOFF & CO.,

MAIN STREET, GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH TERRITORY,

Now offer to the Public one of the Best Assorted and Largest Stock of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Fancy and Staple Articles.

EVER BROUGHT TO THIS TERRITORY,

SELECTED WITH ESPECIAL VIEW

TO THIS MARKET.

At Rates to Suit the Times.

A Full Assortment of

Merchandise.

In fact everything desirable, necessary and useful,

from Needles up to Cooking Stoves; from Fine

Laces and Silks to Calicos, Collars and

Fancy Articles, Dress Goods, Trimmings,

Groceries, Hardware and Crockery.

In fact everything desirable, necessary and useful,

from Needles up to Cooking Stoves; from Fine

Laces and Silks to Calicos, Collars and

INTON ALKOSITY

WOOLEN GOODS.

At the New Bronx, Main Street, next to Croxton & Clayton's.

APRIL 1st

RANSOHOFF & CO.

WE are now prepared to receive orders for supplies during the month of May. We can supply all kinds of articles required by mining companies or others.

TELEGRAPH COAL.

Received \$1.00 per ton.

PARTIES can be supplied with Coal at the above price.

Orders left at the Telegraph Office will be promptly attended to.

Great Salt Lake City, April 1st, 1864.

SALT! SALT!

A. No. one article of salt.

TABLE SALT.

Put up in sacks of all sizes, in good style and in

shortest notice. Also, "miners" salt, consisting of

sacks furnished in any quantity, on application to

Capt. H. H. HEMPSTEAD, Quartermaster, U. S. A.

Great Salt Lake City, April 1st, 1864.

ARMY PROPOSALS.

Commissioner Department, U. S. A.

PROPOSALS FOR

SUBSISTENCE SUPPLIES.

Great Salt Lake City, April 1st, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of

the U. S. Commissary of Subsistence for the District

of Utah in this City until the 20th day of May, 1864, for

furnishing the following named Subsistence:

1. SALT, 2. COAL, 3. IRON, 4. OIL, 5. SUGAR, 6. BISCUITS, 7. MEAT, 8. BREAD, 9. BEER, 10. WINE, 11. COFFEE, 12. TEA, 13. CHOCOLATE, 14. CANDLES, 15. SOAPS, 16. DETERGENTS, 17. DRAWS, 18. DRAWS, 19. DRAWS, 20. DRAWS, 21. DRAWS, 22. DRAWS, 23. DRAWS, 24. DRAWS, 25. DRAWS, 26. DRAWS, 27. DRAWS, 28. DRAWS, 29. DRAWS, 30. DRAWS, 31. DRAWS, 32. DRAWS, 33. DRAWS, 34. DRAWS, 35. DRAWS, 36. DRAWS, 37. DRAWS, 38. DRAWS, 39. DRAWS, 40. DRAWS, 41. DRAWS, 42. DRAWS, 43. DRAWS, 44. DRAWS, 45. DRAWS, 46. DRAWS, 47. DRAWS, 48. DRAWS, 49. DRAWS, 50. DRAWS, 51. DRAWS, 52. DRAWS, 53. DRAWS, 54. DRAWS, 55. DRAWS, 56. DRAWS, 57. DRAWS, 58. DRAWS, 59. DRAWS, 60. DRAWS, 61. DRAWS, 62. DRAWS, 63. DRAWS, 64. DRAWS, 65. DRAWS, 66. DRAWS, 67. DRAWS, 68. DRAWS, 69. DRAWS, 70. DRAWS, 71. DRAWS, 72. DRAWS, 73. DRAWS, 74. DRAWS, 75. DRAWS, 76. DRAWS, 77. DRAWS, 78. DRAWS, 79. DRAWS, 80. DRAWS, 81. DRAWS, 82. DRAWS, 83. DRAWS, 84. DRAWS, 85. DRAWS, 86. DRAWS, 87. DRAWS, 88. DRAWS, 89. DRAWS, 90. DRAWS, 91. DRAWS, 92. DRAWS, 93. DRAWS, 94. DRAWS, 95. DRAWS, 96. DRAWS, 97. DRAWS, 98. DRAWS, 99. DRAWS, 100. DRAWS, 101. DRAWS, 102. DRAWS, 103. DRAWS, 104. DRAWS, 105. DRAWS, 106. DRAWS, 107. DRAWS, 108. DRAWS, 109. DRAWS, 110. DRAWS, 111. DRAWS, 112. DRAWS, 113. DRAWS, 114. DRAWS, 115. DRAWS, 116. DRAWS, 117. DRAWS, 118. DRAWS, 119. DRAWS, 120. DRAWS, 121. DRAWS, 122. DRAWS, 123. DRAWS, 124. DRAWS, 125. DRAWS, 126. DRAWS, 127. DRAWS, 128. DRAWS, 129. DRAWS, 130. DRAWS, 131. DRAWS, 132. DRAWS, 133. DRAWS, 134. DRAWS, 135. DRAWS, 136. DRAWS, 137. DRAWS, 138. DRAWS, 139. DRAWS, 140. DRAWS, 141. DRAWS, 142. DRAWS, 143. DRAWS, 144. DRAWS, 145. DRAWS, 146. DRAWS, 147. DRAWS, 148. DRAWS, 149. DRAWS, 150. DRAWS, 151. DRAWS, 152. DRAWS, 153. DRAWS, 154. DRAWS, 155. DRAWS, 156. DRAWS, 157. DRAWS, 158. DRAWS, 159. DRAWS, 160. DRAWS, 161. DRAWS, 162. DRAWS, 163. DRAWS, 164. DRAWS, 165. DRAWS, 166. DRAWS, 167. DRAWS, 168